

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**THE FIRST COURSE OF COURT PHYSICIAN**  
By Edward H. Deane, M.D., will meet Thursday, January 16, at 7:30, at 730 12th St.

**NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE**  
The members of the American Association of the Deaf and Dumb will meet at the Hotel Hamilton, New York, on Monday, January 17, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1896. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, New York, on Monday, January 17, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1896. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, New York, on Monday, January 17, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1896.

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## THE PRICE OF BREAD.

**Baker Seitz Says It is Now Altogether Too High.**

**CAN BE SOLD AT FOUR CENTS A LOAF**

**Figures Given to Prove the Truth of His Assertions.**

**WHAT OTHER BAKERS SAY**

Ordinarily when the question of lowering the price of a loaf of bread is mooted the bakers rise up in a body and protest against it as an outrage, saying that there is the narrow margin of profit on a loaf now and if the price were reduced even a fraction of a cent they might as well shut up shop at once.

But there is one baker, at least, in the city of Washington who does not agree with his associates. This is John F. Seitz, who has had a bakery on New York avenue between 10th and 11th streets for an even half century, and claims to have been in the business longer than any other man in town.

During the first administration of President Grant he had a fight on this very question of the price of bread. He won his contention, and the fight was one of very general interest at the time. The proposition was broached among the bakers to raise the price of bread above the figure at which it then stood. Mr. Seitz objected and claimed that there was a fair margin of profit on the existing price. There was a question as to the amount of bread which could be made from a barrel of flour, and the claim was made that the bakers were overcharging on the number of loaves. It was agreed to submit the matter to a test, and a subscription was taken up to defray the expenses. A government official who had charge of the flour for one of the government institutions of the city was selected as referee and judge, and the following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: During the past twenty-four hours—Jacksonville, 1.04; Pensacola, 1.08; Montgomery, 1.74.

What Mr. Seitz Says.

This morning a Star reporter called Mr. Seitz at his home on New York avenue. The last evening which claimed that the present retail price of bread—5 cents a loaf—is too high.

"That's one side of the question, Mr. Seitz; what the Star wants is to have both sides. What have you to say for the other side?"

"The other side? Why, my dear young fellow, there is only one side. I read that communication, and all I have to say is that it is the best article on the subject I ever saw. It is true—every word of it. 'This thing of charging 5 cents a loaf for bread during these hard times, especially when flour is lower than it has been for the longest time, is the biggest outrage that was ever perpetrated on the community. There is absolutely no reason for it except the desire to get out of the business at a small profit. Investment. Talk about Washington Gas stock, or Capital Traction stock—why, they are not so bad for a minute in the matter of big profits and quick returns as compared with bread at present prices. The boss bakers can make bread and sell it at 34 cents a loaf, and make big money at that. If it retailed at 4 cents the grocers would have a half cent of profit, which is a pretty fair margin. It seems to me when you consider that they run no risk at all, for the bakers take back all unsold loaves."

**Some Figures Given.**

"Now, I know what I am talking about, for I have not been in this business fifty years just for the fun of the thing." Then he got out a pencil and paper. "Figures are a hard thing to go up against," he continued. "A barrel of flour will make 300 loaves, or, of course, of half size, 600. A loaf that comes to \$10. Flour is now \$3.50 a barrel, which leaves \$5.20. Now, allow \$1—a very liberal allowance, too—for the cost of the baker's labor, and you have \$4.20 clear profit on every barrel of flour used. I am baking four barrels of flour a day, and I am getting \$16.80 a day. Not so very bad, is it, now? Then, how about the big bakeries which use from ten to fifty barrels a day? At \$4.20 a barrel, they are getting \$42 a day. And yet they say they can't afford to sell for less than four cents to retailers and five to their customers direct. As it is now, the present price of bread, 5 cents a loaf, is not so bad as it is made out to be. It is a rule among the bakers to refuse to one who asks for a loaf of bread, and the calls upon us from those who have no money is something appalling."

**Mr. John M. Rueth.**

Mr. John M. Rueth said: "No, the price of bread cannot be reduced, unless we also reduce the wages of our employees. Some people seem to think that because flour is not so high as formerly the bakers ought to sell bread so that the consumer can get it for four cents a loaf, but there is no reason for this. The bakers have no more money than they did before. It is a rule among the bakers to refuse to one who asks for a loaf of bread, and the calls upon us from those who have no money is something appalling."

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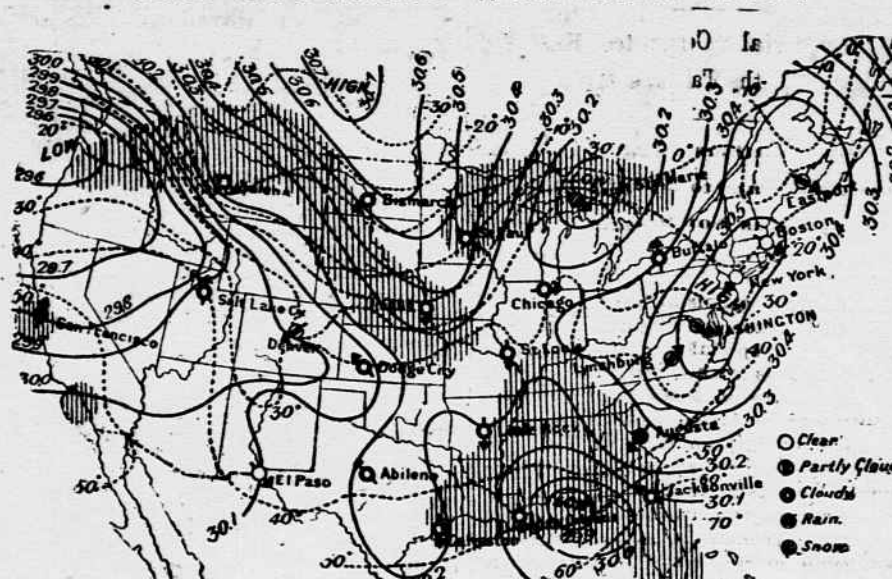
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## THE OFFICIAL WEATHER MAP.



EXPLANATORY NOTE: Observations taken at 8 a.m., 75th meridian time. Solid lines are isobars or lines of equal pressure, drawn for each ten degrees. Dotted lines are isotherms or lines of equal temperature, drawn for each ten degrees. Shaded areas are regions where rain or snow has fallen during preceding twelve hours. The words "High" and "Low" show location of areas of high and low barometer. Small arrows show with the wind.

**MAY RAIN TOMORROW.**

**So It Would Be Well to Take an Umbrella.**

Forecast till 8 p.m. Friday—For Delaware and Maryland, increasing cloudiness to night, probably rain Friday; warmer tonight, cooler by Friday night; easterly winds, shifting to northerly on Friday.

For the District of Columbia, fair tonight; Friday, threatening weather and possibly light rain; easterly winds.

For Virginia and North Carolina, increasing cloudiness with rain tonight; Friday, fair in western and rain in eastern portion; warmer tonight, Friday, colder in western portion; northerly winds, high on the coast this afternoon and tonight.

Weather conditions and general forecast for the following day, showing a trend towards rain and cooler temperatures in the north and east.

**The Bicycle Lamps.**

All bicycle lamps must be lighted at 4:30 p.m. The police regulations require that all bicycles, bicycles and tricycles in motion after sundown shall carry a suitable light.

**The City Lights.**

Gas lamps all lighted by 6:15 p.m.; extinguishing begun at 6:30 a.m. The lighting is begun one hour before the time named.

Naphtha lamps all lighted by 6:15 p.m.; extinguishing begun at 6:21. The naphtha lamps are lighted a minute later in the morning than the gas lamps, and the moon schedule does not apply to them.

Public are lamps lighted at 5:45 p.m. and extinguished at 6:31 a.m.

**Range of the Thermometer.**

The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 22; 2 p.m., 40; maximum, 40; minimum, 20.

**THE WEATHER FORECASTS BY FLAG SIGNALS.**

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.

Clear or fair weather. Rain or snow. Local rain or snow. Temperature signal. Cold wave.

Explanation of the flags.

The flags are hoisted each day upon the issue of the morning weather map and float until dark. They indicate that the weather may be expected during the following time, but more particularly the last twenty-four hours of that period. They are to be read from the top of the staff downward. If more than one kind of weather is predicted for the period from 8 p.m. to 8 p.m. the conditions first named in the forecast will be represented by the uppermost flag. When a warning of a "cold wave" is included in the forecast message, the cold-wave flag will be displayed below the proper weather flag.

The temperature flag, 1, 2 or 3, indicates colder weather; when not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary.

made of flour and water simply, but there are many other matters even besides labor to be taken into consideration. We don't get our wood and coal, or ever, anything else for nothing. There is also a vast quantity of bread given away. There is not a baker in the city who would mean \$8.00 a day to donate bread to orphan asylums and charitable institutions of all kinds, and to beggars, of whom there are a great many. It is a rule among the bakers to refuse to one who asks for a loaf of bread, and the calls upon us from those who have no money is something appalling."

**NEWSBOYS' AID SOCIETY.**

**Annual Meeting Listens to an Encouraging Report.**

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Newsboys and Children's Aid Society was held Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay Smith presiding, and a president of the board of trustees, making a very encouraging report for the past year, which was the most important in the history of the institution. By the decisions of the board of trustees, the corporation has been authorized to purchase of the late Mrs. George M. Maubush, a valuable property at 3d and C streets, which is now the home of the society and the refuge of its wards. It was stated that the property had now been put into suitable condition for its new use, and that the number of children and newsboys availing themselves of its advantages was rapidly increasing. It was explained that while the Maubush bequest sufficed to purchase the property, it did not furnish any income for the maintenance of the society's work, and the corporation was dependent upon the generosity of the public for its support. As far as the women are concerned, this is a big innovation, as the fair sex in this, as in all Spanish or Spanish-American countries, are not supposed to be engaged in such work. However, this monstrous breach of Spanish social law will probably be overlooked at the present period.

The report that the magnificent Toledo plantation, a few miles from Havana, was wholly destroyed, is not true. About a quarter of the plantation, however, was burned over and some of the buildings were partially destroyed, but the fine residence and the newer mills are uninjured. The American navy, the suggestion was made, President Cleveland several years ago, and one of the most extensive and beautiful in the world, has suffered like most of the estates in the province of Matanzas.

**Arrests of Suspects.**

As the days pass the arrests of political suspects continue to increase. To be "arrested" in Cuba means a term of imprisonment in some of the local institutions, or at the penal station at Ceuta, Africa. The Isle of Pines, but thirty miles from the southern coast of Cuba, has witnessed a wonderful increase of population within the past two months. Hardly a day goes by that there are not ten to fifty prisoners sent there. One day a batch of thirty-five suspects arrived in Havana from Santiago de Cuba, bound for the African colony.

Gen. Campos personally examined the men upon their arrival, and, believing their sentence to Ceuta too severe, ordered them confined in the Morro castle. There are now a number of these prisoners in the central court yard, being provided with chains for the proper reception of the many other unfortunates who are doomed, sooner or later, to be there imprisoned.

A ghastly missive was received by certain parties in Havana this week from Juan de Lucha, and one of the brightest men of Cuba, now an inmate of the Ceuta prison. Gomez tells of his inhuman treatment, and says that he has been cruelly treated, and that he has been subjected to the most degrading and cruel treatment without delay, and the three cruelties that left Havana yesterday and today were easily taken for vessels of the "White Squadron."

**Arrival of More Friends of Insurgents.**

Another expedition, the second large one within a week, landed on the north coast near Bahia Honda, in the province of Pinar del Rio, yesterday. It was under the command of Enrique Collazo, who at once led his men to join Gen. Gomez. Arriving at the village of Lechua, the inhabitants made a strong resistance to the entry of the band, and the latter fired every house in the place. A number of the villagers were severely wounded. One of the men, a handsome fellow, was being held by the hands, and the central court yard is being provided with chains for the proper reception of the many other unfortunates who are doomed, sooner or later, to be there imprisoned.

**The Cattle Market.**

At the cattle market at Benning Tuesday 130 were on the market. Best sold from 4c. to 45c. per pound; good sold from 34c. to 36c. per pound; medium sold from 24c. to 26c. per pound; common sold from 2c. to 3c. per pound. 140 sheep on the market. Old sheep from 2c. to 25c. per pound. Cows, with calves, from \$20 to \$40. Market good.

**For a Divorce.**

Ella A. Gerbacia today, through Attorney Campbell Carrington, applied for a divorce from Harry Gerbacia, and through Attorney Joseph Shillington, Helen C. Isdell petitioned for a divorce from Reuben W. Isdell. The papers in each case were, at the request of the attorneys, withheld from publication.

**Beecham's Pills for constipation, 10c. and 25c.**

Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual Sales More Than 6,000,000 Boxes.

## MANY SKIRMISHES.

**Fighting in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.**

**GOMEZ MARCHING ON THE CAPITAL.**

**Making Wholesale Arrests of Suspected Persons.**

**ANOTHER EXPEDITION LANDS**

From The Star's Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Cuba, January 11, 1896.

Reports indicate that Gomez is marching upon the city of Pinar del Rio, the capital of that province, with a force of 7,000 men. The remainder of his army is still in the vicinity of Cienfuegos.

A number of skirmishes between the rebels and the government troops have taken place recently, but the only fight worthy of note was near Guanajay, in the San Miguel mountains, on the 8th. Gen. Navarro, with a Spanish force of about 2,400, left San Antonio in the early morning, hoping to prevent the rebels from reaching Guanajay, an important place, where they would be able to replenish their stores. On an open field, one league east of Guanajay, the forces met. Making a feint with 1,000 men, Gen. Navarro retreated, hoping to draw the rebels after him, when the remainder of his force, in ambush, would open fire on the enemy, and do great slaughter in the defile leading out from the field.

But Gomez was not to be trapped. His infantry advanced rapidly and fired one volley after another, and the Spanish force, cut down a few of the Spaniards, and wheeled about before coming in range of Navarro's hidden marksmen. Without firing a shot, the rebels moved forward, and the Spaniards, who had occupied that night, Navarro fell back upon San Antonio, in the opposite direction, and there the following morning the Spaniards and the rebels lost in killed thirty-nine, and the Spaniards about the same number, including some of the officers. There were but seventeen wounded Spaniards.

Later news of the fight in the San Miguel mountains practically confirms the story as already given. The suggestion was made that a priest who was with Gen. Navarro's column was among the killed. His body was taken away by the rebels and buried in the cemetery at Guanajay.

**Broke Through the Line.**

Despite Gen. Campos' words to The Star correspondent a few days ago, to the effect that he had for some time hoped the rebels would enter the province of Pinar del Rio, where he would be able to corner and crush them, herculean efforts were made by the Spanish forces between here and Batabano to keep them out. And despite these efforts, also, the cavalry division under Gen. Gomez, which has been sent to that province, is Gen. Campos' ally, meant what he said, his forces were carefully not managed consistently; and if he didn't, his attempt to prevent the rebels' march in the narrow part of the island was a dismal failure.

But there is every reason to believe that the Spanish commander was in hopes the could prevent Gomez from entering the province and joining forces with Delgado Garcia, who has been awaiting his advent.

**Effectiveness of the Machete.**

In the majority of Cuban battles there are fewer wounded than killed on the Spanish side. This is owing to the fact that the rebels do their best fighting with the machete, being wretched marksmen. Nine cases out of ten the Spanish soldier receives the machete wound on the head, and it is generally fatal. Your correspondent did not see a single battle of the kind in Colon, Perico and Jovellanos, was surprised to note that not 10 per cent of the dead had bullet wounds, although musket fire was incessant. The suggestion was made that a priest who was with Gen. Navarro's column was among the killed. His body was taken away by the rebels and buried in the cemetery at Guanajay.

**Policing Havana.**

While the cloud of excitement has drifted westward from Havana and the populace once more breathe easily, the government has increased its vigilance and care throughout the city. The police, who a few days ago were supposed to be carrying rifles and bayonets instead. Three persons must not be together upon the streets, and even the idle tourist (a few have landed here by mistake) must not gaze at the people for longer than a minute or two at the public buildings. Yesterday the government swore in 130 men and seventy women to constitute a local secret service. As far as the women are concerned, this is a big innovation, as the fair sex in this, as in all Spanish or Spanish-American countries, are not supposed to be engaged in such work. However, this monstrous breach of Spanish social law will probably be overlooked at the present period.

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## FINANCIAL.

**THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST CO.**

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that by action of the board of directors the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) has been transferred to the SURPLUS FUND from undivided profits, thus making the total surplus fund one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000).

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from January 22 to February 1, 1896, both dates inclusive. Stockholders who have changed their addresses since date of previous dividend will please notify the company.

WILLIAM W. PARKER, Sec'y.

**Want Money?**

This company has in abundance of money to loan on real estate and collateral security at prevailing rates of interest.

If you own the land and desire to build a home this company will loan you the necessary money.

**AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO., 1405 G ST.**

C. J. Bell, President.

**OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC Telephone Company.**

A dividend of 50 cents per share will be payable on the 27th day of JANUARY, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1896, at the office of the treasurer of the company, 614 1/2 St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of January to the 27th of January, inclusive.

SAMUEL N. BRUN, President.

CHARLES G. BERRE, Treasurer.

Washington, D.C., January 14, 1896. 141502712

**C. T. Havenner,**

Member Washington Stock Exchange, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic building.

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Why not avoid the dangers incident to keeping valuables, important papers and valuables about the house, by renting one of our safe deposit boxes within our fire and burglar-proof vaults? The rental for boxes is from \$3 to \$30 per year, according to size and location, and are readily accessible during business hours, and only to renters.

**JOHN JOY EMMON, President**

JOHN A. SWICE, Vice President

JOHN R. CARMODY, Treasurer

ANDREW TALKER, Secretary